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Title: AU0552930B2: SHAPED CLACIUM PRODUCT

Country: AU Australia
Kind: B2 Patent (APP, advertised accepted) !
Inventor: YASUO OGURI;
MITSURU AWATA;
NORIYUKI ARIYAMA;
Assignee: MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
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High Resolution



Published / Filed: 1986-06-26 / 1983-01-07
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Priority Number: 1982-02-24 JP1982000028358

Gazette date	Code	Description (remarks)	List all possible codes for AU
2001-08-09	MK14	Patent ceased section 143(a) (annual fees not paid) or expired	

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Family:

PDF	Publication	Pub. Date	Filed	Title
	US4574012	1986-03-04	1982-12-28	Calcium silicate shaped product

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NL8300113A	1983-09-16	1983-01-13	GEVORMD PRODUKT UIT CALCIIUMSILICAAT.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JP62057590B4	1987-12-01	1982-02-24	KEISANKARUSHIUMUSEIKEITAI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JP58145652A2	1983-08-30	1982-02-24	KEISANKARUSHIUMUSEIKEITAI
<input type="checkbox"/>	GB8301198A0	1983-02-16		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GB8301198A	1983-02-16	1983-01-17	CALCIUM SILICATE SHAPED PRODUCT
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DE3306341A1	1983-09-01	1983-02-23	Calciumsilikat-Formkoerper
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CA1189313A1	1985-06-25	1983-01-12	CALCIUM SILICATE SHAPED PRODUCT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AU1022483A1	1983-09-01	1983-01-07	SHAPED CLACIUM PRODUCT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AU0552930B2	1986-06-26	1983-01-07	SHAPED CLACIUM PRODUCT
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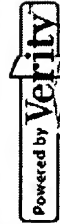
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PDF	Patent	Pub.Date	Inventor	Assignee	Title
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US6506248	2003-01-14	Duselis; Steve	James Hardie Research Pty Limited	Building products
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	US6346146	2002-02-12	Duselis; Steve	James Hardie Research PTY Limited	Building products

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(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

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**Additive for, method of adding thereof and resulting cured cement-type
concreations for improved heat and freeze-thaw durability**

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(56) Related Art
EP 359068
JP 62-256749
US 5460648

**Additive for, Method of Adding Thereof and Resulting Cured Cement-type
Concreations for Improved Heat and Freeze-thaw Durability**

5

Abstract

An additive for, a method of adding thereof to uncured mixes for and resulting
cured cement-type concreations such as cured embodiments of concrete, mercadum, and
roof-top shingles each exhibiting improved heat and thaw durability resulting from
reduced efflorescence and stability against sun ultraviolet light exposure.

10

AUSTRALIA
PATENTS ACT 1990

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

FOR A STANDARD PATENT

ORIGINAL

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Invention Title: Additive for, Method of Adding Thereof and Resulting
Cured Cement-type Concreations for Improved Heat and
Freeze-thaw Durability

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the
best method of performing it known to me/us:-

**Additive for, Method of Adding Thereof and Resulting Cured Cement-Type
Concrections for Improved Heat and Freezer-thaw Durability**

5 **PRIOR ART:**

A) A prior art preliminary search was conducted in Classes 400, 638, 657, 690, 705, 713 and 739. Prior art patents include USP 3,645,763 issued Feb. 29, 1972 to Anathony R. Ronzio et. al., USP 3,895,953 issued July 22, 1975 to Povindar K. Mehta et al., USP 4,268,316 issued May 19, 1981 to Milton H. Wills, Jr., USP 4,434,193
10 issued Feb 28, 1984 to Thomas Beckenhauer, USP 4,983,220 issued Jan. 8, 1991 to Alain Mathieu, USP 4,999,218 issued Mar. 12, 1991 to Gerd Rebner, et al., USP 5,460,648 issued Oct. 24, 1995 to Craig T. Walloch et al., USP 5,494,741 issued Feb. 27, 1996 to Frank Fekete, USP 5,531,824 issued July 2, 1996 to J. Pate Burkes et al., USP 5,595,594 issued July 21, 1997 to Jier-Yi Dong et al..

15

B) BACKGROUND & OBJECTS

In the relevant trade heretofore up to the time of the present invention, it became apparent to those skilled in the art that preexisting cured cements, marcadam
20 and roof-top shingles prior to the present invention each and all underwent significant destructive deterioration when subjected in normal use thereof to long and/or repeated exposures to the sun and/or to repeated heat and/or freeze-thaw conditions in normal usage. While efforts to improve durability and reduction of of efflorescence (powdering resulting from water-loss) have been made in the prior art by the utilization
25 of compositions designated efflorescence control agents (often designated ECA), it is well known that the inclusion of such ECA -- typically calcium stearate alone in concrete formulations, often results in "reduced" durability of the resulting the final cured product. Moreover, recent testing completed by the NCMA and Control testing laboratories show that the use of sealers is ineffective in reducing efflorescence and/or
30 improving durability of concrete products. Also heretofore, testing facilities have recommended in the prior art, to "remove" (or omit) ECA (as an ingredient) in concrete formulation(s), in order to "improve" freeze and/or freeze-thaw durability of cured concrete products -- even though such omission of ECA results in increased efflorescence. Despite the many prior and conflicting attempts of prior art artisans to
35 attain combined both durability and efflorescence control (suppression) and/or improvement(s) in numerous one(s) of a variety of concrete-type products, lack of satisfactory results and/or remedies heretofore have resulted in necessary continued attempts in the trade, to obtain more effective approaches and resulting concrete-type products in these regards. Additionally, in addition to continuing aforementioned problems,

also for prior and present concrete-type concreations, yellowing thereof of cured products thereof have in the past and heretofore have continued to be a plaguing problem prior to the present invention, heretofore resulting in continuing loss(es) of sales thereof as a result of contractors and/or home owners and the like finding such yellowing discoloration aesthetically unattractive and thus undesirable.

Accordingly, an object of this invention include the creation of an additive for, a method of adding thereof and resulting cured cement-type concreations for improved durability against repetitive and/or prolonged heat, freeze-thaw and sunlight-ultraviolet light exposure(s) and yellowing of cured embodiments of typically each of concrete, marcadam, and roof-top shingles.

More particularly an object of the invention is to achieve an ultimate result of reduced efflorescence during and after curing of cement-type concreations against one or more of repetitive heat and freeze-thaw conditions and prolonged and/or repetitive exposure(s) to sunlight ultraviolet light radiation, as a result of each of novel additive composition(s), method(s) of adding and/or creation, and the resulting time-cured aforementioned embodiments thereof.

Another object is to obtain an additive which when utilized in producing a final concrete-like concreation, is not accompanied by subsequent yellowing.

Other objects become apparent from the preceding and following disclosure.

The Ronzio et. al. patent divergently relates to a different and unrelated combination of compounds, namely barium hydroxide or oxide in combination with a high molecular weight polyvinyl alcohol having also high viscosity and low solubility or insolubility in water. The Mehta patent is directed to a totally different and unrelated alleged problem of slump loss allegedly occurring during transport of uncured freshly mixed portland cement concrete, allegedly overcome by addition of a single compound -- namely styrene-butadiene latices. The Wills, Jr. patent is directed to utilization of a combination/blend of kiln dust and fly ash as a part of masonry cement - having no discernible composition relevant-relationship to the present invention. The Beckenhauer patent is directed to a surface-applied coating for previously applied masonry, utilizing as the coating of an acidic solution of polyethylene glycol -- apart from this prior art "acidic" nature inconsistent with the present invention of Applicant, the Beckenhauer patent/invention also otherwise having no discernible bearing on the present invention and in fact inconsistent therewith. The Mathiew patent relates to a method of incorporation of calcium aluminates and trihydrated alumina-based material as a setting accelerator for Portland cement -- such having no relevant bearing nor similarity to the present invention. The Rehmer et al. patent likewise is directed as a "surface coating" directly onto previously completed mineral substrate(s) of an aqueous dispersion (and thereafter drying thereof) of a aqueous-carrier coating mixture of polyacrylate in combination, as a dispersion therein -- the dispersion including each of

dispersion of a copolymer of three basic different reactants, together with an aromatic ketone; for such divergent surface-coating patented invention (divergent from and in stark contrast with regard to the present different and divergent invention of Applicant). Likewise, the Walloch et al. patented invention is unrelatedly and divergently directed to a method and resulting composition requiring single additive blend of an "acid" component -- namely "tall oil" fatty acid "partially" saponified with calcium hydroxide, thereafter blended with a calcium stearate dispersion; in an alternate but equally unrelated invention, the Walloch et al. "tall oil" fatty "acid" has introduced thereinto, a preprepared mixture of potassium hydroxide with calcium stearate -- bearing no discernible relationship to the present invention of the present applicant. The Fakete patent likewise is divergently directed to a surface-treatment composition, utilizing a copolymer inclusive of an unsaturated polymer inclusive of one or the other of carbon bonded carboxyl groups or carbon-bonded hydroxyl groups, or both, in the molecule, together with a particular catalyst. Such divergent surfactant of divergent composition has no discernible relevance to the present invention of the present Applicant. The Burkes et al patent is likewise directed to a cement post-cured treatment by submersion of the cured cement in a solution of alkali metal hydroxide and aluminium nitrate at a specified temperature for a period of multiple days -- totally divergent from and unrelated to the objects and compositions of the present invention of the present applicant. The Dong et al patent likewise divergently relates to "tall oil" in the form of a "fatty acid" (optionally with an alkanolamine or alyamine), totally inconsistent with and non-teaching of the present invention of the present applicant. Accordingly, the aforementioned prior art patents fail to disclose any relevant subject matter with regard to the present novel invention by each and all of its composition, method and/or objects, whereby and the aforementioned prior art patents are cited solely as of interest, the sole patents located in the aforementioned novelty search of Applicant.

BROAD INVENTION:

The invention is embodied in each of an additive for addition in the making of cement-type concreations, a method of adding thereof to uncured mixes for an resulting cured cement-type concreations. Typical of those cured cement-type concreations are cured embodiments of concrete, marcadam, and roof-top shingles. Each thereof exhibit improved heat and freeze-thaw durability and reduced yellowing and reduced efflorescence as a result of synergistically reduced efflorescence and synergistically improved stability against sun ultraviolet light exposure and against efflorescence, together with absence of subsequent yellowing of cured cement-type concreation.

Accordingly, a novel additive composition for reduced efflorescence improving durability properties at-least against variable repetitive conditions of one or more of

heat and freeze-thaw of cement-type concreations has been created. The components thereof interact synergistically and the relative amounts by weight are each and both critical broadly as well as in more preferred embodiments thereof as set-forth below. The additive composition broadly includes as a combination at least one of both chemically different compounds a) and b) synergistically interactive to obtain the beneficial results described herein. The compound(s) a) includes at least one particulated polymer having particles thereof within a range in size from about 0.01 angstroms to about 10,000 angstroms. The component(s) (compound(s) and/or mixtures) b) critically include(s) at least one hydrophobic compound. The particulated polymer critically ranges in weight from about 5 percent to about 75 percent by combined weights of the particulated polymer and the hydrophobic component.

The present invention also resides in an anti efflorescence cementitious additive comprising in combination chemically different compounds a) and b), compound a) including at least one particulated polymer having particle sizes of about 0.01 angstroms to about 10,000 angstroms, and compound b) including at least one hydrophobic compound.

In a first preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the aforementioned broadly-defined additive composition, the particulated polymer(s) range(s) in weight from about 25 percent to about 50 percent of the additive composition, and the component b) ranges from about 5 to about 75 percent by weight of the additive composition.

In a second preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the first preferred embodiment, the particles of the particulated polymer(s) range(s) in size within a range of from about 0.05 angstroms to about 1500 angstroms.

In a third preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at least a major amount of styrene butadiene relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a fourth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at least a major amount of polyvinyl acetate relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a fifth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at least a major amount of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a sixth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at least a major amount of polyacrylic ester relative to total particulated polymer present.

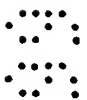
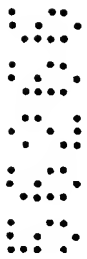
In a seventh preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at least a major amount of polyvinylidene relative to total particulated polymer present.



4a

In an eighth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of chloride-substituted vinyl chloride relative to total particulated polymer present.

5 In a ninth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyethylene-vinyl acetate relative to total particulated polymer present.



In a tenth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyepoxide relative to total particulated polymer present.

5 In an eleventh preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyurethane relative to total particulated polymer present

In a twelfth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of acrylic latex relative to total particulated polymer present.

10 In a thirteenth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of calcium stearate relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a fourteenth embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer of the at least one of the a) compound comprises
15 at-least a major amount of a copolymer relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a fifteenth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the fifteenth preferred embodiment, the particulated copolymer comprises at-least a major amount of styrene butadiene relative to total particulated polymer present.

20 In a sixteenth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the fifteenth preferred embodiment, the particulated copolymer comprises at-least a major amount of polyvinyl acetate relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a seventeenth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the aforementioned broad generic embodiment of the invention, the particulated copolymer comprises at-least a major amount of polyethylene-vinyl acetate relative to total particulated polymer
25 present.

In a eighteenth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic embodiment of the invention, the particulated polymer comprises at-least a major amount of styrene butadiene relative to total particulated polymer present.

30 In a nineteenth embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic embodiment of the invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyvinyl acetate relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a twentieth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber relative to total particulated polymer present.

35 In a twenty-first preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyacrylic ester relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a twenty-second preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyvinylidene ester relative to total particulated polymer present.

5 In a twenty-third preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of chloride-substituted vinyl chloride ester relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a twenty-fourth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyethylene-substituted vinyl acetate relative to total particulated polymer present.

10 In a twenty-fifth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyepoxide relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a twenty-sixth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of polyurethane
15 relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a twenty-seventh preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of acrylic latex relative to total particulated polymer present.

20 In a twenty-eighth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer includes at-least a major amount of calcium stearate relative to total particulated polymer present.

In a twenty-ninth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, there is additionally included a stone-like substrate.

25 In a thirtieth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, the stone substrate comprises sand as a predominate and major portion thereof.

30 In a thirty-first preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, there is further included -- oil in an amount sufficient to impart water-barrier properties and improved durability against repetitious heat and thaw temperature changes.

In a thirty-second preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, the stone substrate comprises concrete pavement.

35 In a thirty-third preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, the stone substrate comprises crushed stone of sizes substantially larger than sand, as a predominate and major portion thereof.



In a thirty-fourth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, there is further included a tar binder.

In a thirty-fifth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, the tar binder comprises at least a major proportion of a natural-
5 occurring tar.

In a thirty-sixth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, the tar binder comprises at least a major proportion thereof a synthetic tar.

In a thirty-seventh preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirtieth preferred embodiment, there is further included a tar binder and paper layers adhered
10 together by the tar binder.

In a thirty-eighth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirty-fourth preferred embodiment, there is further included a tar binder in a tar-set state in a configuration-form of a macadam pavement.

In a thirty-ninth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirty-second preferred embodiment, in which the concrete pavement is in a water-set state.
15

In a fortieth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the thirty-second preferred embodiment, the ready-mix cement-type concretion is shaped in a water-set concrete state in a configuration of a concrete building block.

In a forty-first preferred embodiment, there is a method of making the additive composition for reduced efflorescence of the broad generic invention. The method broadly includes admixing the aforementioned compound b) with the aforementioned compound a).
20

In a forty-second preferred embodiment, the additive of aforementioned broad generic invention additionally includes at as the aforementioned compound(s) b) in a blend of at-least each of calcium stearate, zinc stearate, aluminium stearate as at-least the major components of the the compounds b).
25

In a forty-third preferred embodiment as an improvement on the forty-second preferred embodiment, the blend additionally includes in at least effective amounts of each thereof at least one of each of a dispersant, a plasticizer, a lubricant, a salt scavenger, a
30 viscosity modifier.

In a forty-fourth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the forty-third preferred embodiment, as the at least one particulated polymer, there are included in at-least effective amounts of each thereof a polymer blend of styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene latex-rubber, as to impart improved durability.

In a forty-fifth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the forty-fourth preferred embodiment, the lubricant includes at-least an effective lubricating amount of cocomide diethyl amine.
35



In a forty-seventh preferred embodiment as an improvement on the forty-fourth preferred embodiment, the dispersant comprises an effective dispersing amount of sodium polyacrylate.

5 In a forty-eighth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the forty-fourth preferred embodiment, the salt scavenger comprises an effective scavenging amount of barium carbonate.

In a forty-ninth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the forty-fourth preferred embodiment, the viscosity modifier comprises an effective modifying amount of carageenan pre-blended in ethylene glycol.

10 In a fiftieth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the forty-fifth preferred embodiment, the biological agent comprises an effective amount sufficient to function as a biological control agent.

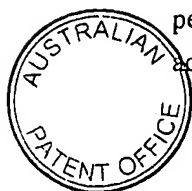
In a fifty-first preferred embodiment as an improvement on the broad generic aforenoted invention, the particulated polymer comprises polyurethane in an amount
15 sufficient to impart effective improved durability against heat and freeze-thaw deterioration.

In each of a fifty-second and fifty-third and fifty-fourth preferred embodiments as improvements on broad generic aforenoted invention and on the second and forty-fourth preferred embodiments, there are additionally included in effective concrete-forming
20 amounts thereof, concrete components -- namely at-least one of each of : 1) stone substrate that comprises sand as a predominate and major portion thereof; 2) a dispersant; 3) a plasticizer, 4) a lubricant, 5) a salt scavenger, and 6) a viscosity modifier, in amounts sufficient to form a concrete-type concreation when admixed with cement components.

In a fifty-fifth preferred embodiment, a method of making a cement-type
25 concreations of the generic invention, includes combination steps:

1) first-admixing the compound b) with at-least one of a dispersant, a plasticizer, a lubricant, a salt scavenger, and a viscosity modifier, sufficiently to form a modified formula efflorescence agent-admixture. The first-admixing includes critically
30 maintaining temperature within a range of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, during admixing sufficiently to form a first admixture;

2) second-admixing at-least the compound a) as a single compound a) or blend of a plurality of compound a) with said first admixture, sufficiently to form a second admixture in the nature of a blend. The second-admixing includes intermittently adding and blending predetermined small increment-amounts of the compound a) to the first
35 admixture sufficiently for the second mixture to contain on a weight basis the compound a) particulated polymer in an amount corresponding to from about 5% to about 95 weight percent of weight of the first admixture, such that a mixture is formed which when admixed and cured with a cement-type concreation exhibits synergistically improved



durability to heat and freeze-thawing together with synergistically improved reduction of efflorescence.

In a fifty-sixth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the method of the fifty-fifth preferred embodiment, the temperature is critically maintained within a range of
5 from about 95 degrees Fahrenheit to about 120 degrees Fahrenheit during the aforementioned admixing and blending.

In a fifty-seventh preferred embodiment as an improvement on the method of the fifty-sixth preferred embodiment, the amount of compound a) particulated polymer corresponds to a range from about 50% to about 75% by weight of the first admixture.

10 In a fifty-eighth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the fifty-fifth preferred embodiment, the amount of compound a) particulated corresponds to from about 50% to about 75% by weight of the first admixture.

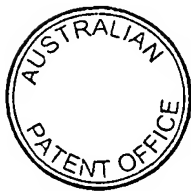
In a fifty-ninth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the fifty-sixth preferred embodiment, the at-least one particulated polymer includes a polymer blend of
15 styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene latex rubber in amount sufficient for the blend to impart improved durability against heat and freeze-thaw deterioration.

In a sixtieth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the fifty-seventh preferred method embodiment, there is a method in which the at-least one particulated
20 polymer includes a polymer blend of styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene latex-rubber.

In a sixty-first preferred embodiment as an improvement method on the fifty-seventh preferred embodiment, the aforementioned at-least one particulated polymer thereof includes a polymer blend of styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene
25 latex-rubber. Each thereof and/or the blend thereof are present in amounts sufficient to impart improved durability against repetitious at-least heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a sixty-second preferred embodiment as an improvement on the aforementioned forty-fourth preferred embodiment, there is additionally included particulated stone substrate, at least one of particulated alumina, lime, iron oxide and magnesia. Each thereof
30 are present in effective minor amounts by weight of the concretion prior to inclusion thereof in stably produced conventional concrete, sufficient to impart improved durability against repetitious at-least heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a sixty-third preferred embodiment as an improvement on the aforementioned broad generic invention, there are the following method steps in combination, of making a
35 cement-type concretions.



1) First-admix the compound b) with the compound a) sufficiently to form the additive composition of the aforementioned generic broad composition.

2) Thereafter admix the additive composition with particulated cement in an amount sufficient for the additive composition to be present at between about 2 percent and about 20 percent on a weight percentage basis of the weight of the particulated cement.

A sixty-fourth preferred embodiment is an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, as a method of making a cement-type concretion.

This preferred method of making includes the steps in combination of as follow.

1) The compound b) is first-admixed with the compound a) sufficiently to form the additive composition of the aforementioned second preferred embodiment.

2) Thereafter the additive composition thereby formed is admixed with particulated cement. The particulated cement is admixed in an amount sufficient for the additive composition to be present at between about 2 percent and about 20 percent on a weight percentage basis of the weight of the particulated cement. Thereby the composition formed has improved durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a sixty-fifth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes one or more polycarbonate(s) in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a sixty-sixth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes one or more polyesters in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a sixty-seventh preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least one polymethylmethacrylate in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a sixty-eighth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least one polyethylidene in an amount sufficient to impart especially durability against repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a sixty-ninth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least one polyethylene in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a seventieth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least one polypropylene in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

5 In a seventy-first preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least one polystyrene in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

10 In a seventy-second preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least one polyurethane in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

15 In a seventy-third preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least polyepoxy in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

20 In a seventy-fourth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at least one polyvinylacetate in an amount sufficient to impart especially durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

In a seventy-fifth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the second preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer includes at-least one polyaterephthalate in an amount sufficient to impart durability against especially repetitious heat and freeze-thaw conditions.

25 In a seventy-sixth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the particulated polymer compound a) is durable at temperatures within a range of from about 75 degrees Fahrenheit to about 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

In a seventy-seventh preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the compound a) is alkaline-stable.

30 In a seventh-eighth preferred embodiment, as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the compound a) is substantially insoluble in media having a pH including and ranging from neutral through acidic media.

35 In a seventy-ninth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the seventy-fifth preferred embodiment, the compound a) is substantially insoluble in media having a pH including and ranging neutral through acidic media.

In an eightieth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the seventy-seventh preferred embodiment, the compound a) is stable through ultraviolet exposure of at-least 100 cycles of a D65 light source of a weatherometer designated A QUV accelerated panel unit.

In an eighty-first preferred embodiment as an improvement on the broad generic invention, the compound a) is stable through ultraviolet exposure of at-least 100 cycles of a D65 light source of a weatherometer designated A QUV accelerated panel unit.

In an eighty-second preferred embodiment as an improvement on the seventy-eighth preferred embodiment, the particulated polymer ranges in weight from about 25 percent to about 50 percent, and the particles range in size within a range of from about 0.05 angstroms to about 1500 angstroms.

In an eighty-third preferred embodiment as an improvement on the first preferred embodiment, the compound(s) b) ranges in weight from about 5 percent to about 75 percent by weight of the total additive composition.

In an eighty-fourth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the first preferred embodiment, the compound(s) b) ranges in weight from about 25 percent to about 50 percent by weight of the total additive composition.

In an eighty-fifth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the fifty-third preferred embodiment, the compound(s) b) ranges in weight from about 0.1 percent to about 40 percent by weight of cement in the cement-type creation.

In an eighty-sixth preferred embodiment as an improvement on the fifty-third preferred embodiment, the compound(s) b) ranges in weight from about 5 percent to about 10 percent by weight of cement in the cement-type creation.

In an eighty-seventh preferred embodiment, there is provided an additive composition for reducing efflorescence and improving durability of cementitious composition comprising (a) about 5 to about 75 weight percent of at least one particulate polymer compound selected from the group consisting of polyepoxide, styrene butadiene, polyvinyl acetate, acrylonitrile-butadiene latex rubber, polyacrylic ester, polyvinylidene, chloride-vinyl chloride, polyethylene-vinyl acetate, acrylic latex, calcium stearate, ethylene-vinyl acetate, polyacrylic ester, polyurethane, and acrylic latex, and (b) at least one hydrophobic compound selected from the group consisting of calcium stearate, zinc stearate, aluminium stearate, wherein the particulated polymer has a size ranging from about 0.01 angstroms to about 10,000 angstroms.

THE FIGURES:

Figure 1 illustrates a first chart depicting the Weatherometer results of a first evaluation test on the Example 1 product.

Figure 2 illustrates a second chart depicting the salinity saline-water test results of a second evaluation test on the Example 1 product, re differing freeze-freeze-thaw cycles.

Figure 3 illustrates a third chart depicting the salinity fresh water results of a second evaluation test on the Example 1 product, re differing freeze-freeze-thaw cycles.

Figure 4 illustrates a chart depicting compressive strength versus temperature for the Example 2 product.



Figure 5 illustrates a chart depicting permeability coefficient for the Example 2 product.

Figure 6 illustrates a chart depicting the Weatherometer results of an evaluation test on the Example 3 product.

5 Figure 7 illustrates a chart depicting cycles to failure per C 1263 for Example 3, for a full scale versus lab scale, in saline media for differing freeze-thaw cycles.

Figure 8 illustrates a chart depicting cycles to failure per C 1263 for Example 3, for a full scale versus lab scale, in fresh water media for differing freeze-thaw cycles.

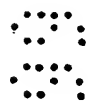
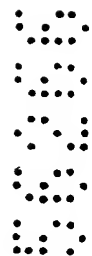


Figure 9 illustrates the Weatherometer results of a first evaluation test on the Example 4 product.

Figure 10 illustrates a chart depicting ASTM C1262 data for saline media for Example 4, re freeze-thaw cycles.

5 Figure 11 illustrates a chart also for the Example 4, the same as that of Figure 10, except here for fresh water.

Figure 12 illustrates the Weatherometer results of a first evaluation test on the Example 5 product.

10 Figure 13 illustrates a chart depicting ASTM C1262 data for saline media for Example 5, re freeze-thaw cycles.

Figure 13 illustrates a chart depicting ASTM C1262 data for saline media for Example 5, re freeze-thaw cycles.

Figure 14 illustrates a chart depicting ASTM C1262 data for fresh water for the Example 5 product, re freeze-thaw cycles.

15 Figure 15 illustrates the Weatherometer results of a first evaluation test on the Example 5 product.

Figure 16 illustrates a chart depicting AST C1262 data for the Example 17 product in saline water, re freeze-thaw cycles.

20 Figure 17 illustrates a chart depicting ASTM C1262 data for fresh water for the Example 16 product, re freeze-thaw cycles.

Figure 18 illustrates the Weatherometer results of a first evaluation test on the Example 7 product.

Figure 19 illustrates a chart depicting ASTN C 1262 data for the Example 17 product in saline water, re freeze-thaw cycles.

25 Figure 20 illustrates a chart depicting ASTM C1262 data for fresh water for the Example 17 product, re freeze-thaw cycles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

Typically and preferably a vessel is water jacketed for cooling and has dimensions such that the height is about 2.5 times greater than the width or diameter of the rotor stator assembly. The rotor stator employed is preferably a variable-speed, center offset and top-mounted with preferably adjustable height capability. Rotor speed is adjusted as appropriate for adequate mixing together with holding it down sufficiently to prevent vortexing and/or air entrainment. Thereafter, typically (but not limited to) about 1% by weight of the prior admixed formulation, are added of each of lubricant (such as typically Cocomide Diethyl amine), dispersant (such as sodium polyacrylate), salt scavenger (such as barium carbonate), and concurrently or thereafter blended for about fifteen minutes (more or less as might be required for reasonable substantially homogeneous admixing thereof). Thereafter a preblended viscosity modifier such as typically Caragenan extract, preblended at about 15% by weight of the total preblend

30

35

weight, with typically ethylene glycol, is substantially slowly added to the extent required for thorough and complete mixing, to the prior mix, followed by agitation-admixing thereof for typically about ten minutes more or less. Preferably thereafter, there is added any desired or conventional biological control agent in a conventional amount of typically about 0.3 percent by weight of the total prior foregoing admixture, 5 followed by continued or additional admixing for a period of typically about five minutes. Thereafter, the particulated polymer or blend of two or more thereof, is thereupon blended/admixed with the prior aforementioned mix. Typically and preferably there are employed a blend of particulated polymer of styrene butadiene at about 75 10 percent of the blend weight, about 5 percent of poly epoxy, and about 20 percent of acrylic latex, typically admixed/prepared at normal low speed marine type agitator blending, at a rotor speed drastically reduced (held low) sufficiently to give a blending capacity only to the system. Thereafter sufficient polymer or polymer blend is added (preferably gradually) to the foregoing prepared admixture, such that the finished 15 polymer admixture contains about 35 percent of the aforementioned first-prepared admixture, and about 65 percent more or less, of the added polymer or polymer blend. During addition and following thorough admixture, the admixing period is for about 15 minutes or longer as might be required for substantially homogeneous admixing thereof. At aforementioned percentages, the particulated polymer or blend of polymers 20 is/are present in amounts broadly ranging from about 5 percent to 95 percent, but normally and preferably typically from about 50 percent to about 75 percent, based on the weight of the entire resulting total composition-mix.

This invention is premised on the discovery that efflorescence control agents can be designed with the desired performance characteristics in a particular system, by 25 altering the chemical composition of the ECA with a performance driven polymer blend. This polymer blend allows for improved polymer particle to cement (for example) particle interaction. The polymer and/or blend of a plurality thereof, of the polymers of this invention, may be engineered for application to a plurality of different specific applications. For example, a styrene butadiene component lends both stability and durability against repeated freeze-freeze-thaw and/or elevated temperature 30 exposures. For example, epoxy component provides especially preferred additional strength characteristics to the final cured cement-type concreations. Likewise, acrylic latex provides especially improved stability against ultra violet radiation repeated exposures as well providing enhance non-yellowing durability and/or stability of the 35 cured cement-type concreations.

While not bound to any given theory as to the reasons why nor specific mechanism resulting in the aforementioned improvements and/or advantages of this invention, it has become apparent that more than one instance of synergism exists as previously stated. Additionally however, it has become clear and conclusive that

critically the particle size of the particulated polymer(s), together with the aforesated broad and preferred weight ranges, results in the achievement of the objects of the present invention, within the particle broad and more preferred ranges above-stated. Apart therefrom, within the particular polymer(s)-hydrophobic combination(s), there are additionally the aforesated preferred embodiments each of which obtain further maximized beneficial results characterized by aforesated objects. Also, through extensive experimentation and testing, it became apparent that the present invention extends over a broad spectrum of cement-type concreations and methods of preparation thereof. For example, apart from aforesated preferred embodiments of cured ultimate products, one thereof is directed to concrete roof tile(s) utilised in warmer or hot climates, where excessive heat exposures is the primary problem -- thus requiring the additive blend to be modified slightly to be directed more specifically at that problem -- not being faced with heat-freeze-thaw cycles; in such warmer environment(s), there is also typically greater exposure to ultraviolet light and to excessive amounts of rain, each and/or both requiring conventional modifications in the formula to meet the primary problems of that/those climatic and/or geographical area(s).

A plurality of various probative tests were employed by the inventor, in testing for the presence or absence of aforesated problems with control(s) and various blends of the composition(s) of the present invention.

Example 1: This example is directed to a composition and procedure relating to durability of a concrete segmental retaining wall unit.

To a laboratory batching kitchen aid mixer, 150 grams of normal type 1 cement was added. In addition, 1350 grams of stone and sand fitted to any optimized aggregate blend curve for a typical retaining wall with an FM of 3.70 was added. In addition, a red iron oxide pigment was added at 3.0% based on the weight of cement (4.5 grams). The cement, aggregate and pigment were blended for two minutes. Sixty grams of water was added sufficient to attain a water to cement ratio of 0.40. The material was then blended for an additional 90 seconds. At that point, 2.45 grams (25 ounces per hundred weight of cement equivalent) of the efflorescence control agent and polymer blend were added to the mix. The efflorescence control agent(s) (ECA) represents 35% by weight and the polymer blend represents 65% by weight. The ECA was a modified calcium stearate. The polymer blend in this instance is 75% styrene butadiene, 20% ultraviolet (UV) stabilized acrylic latex, and 5% polyepoxy. The sample was mixed for an additional 90 second and then 375 grams of the mix was placed in a steel paver mold and pressed with a hydraulic press to 2000 psi. This sample procedure is repeated a total of four times. The entire procedure is repeated in a control having no admixture and a sample containing a pure calcium stearate ECA. An additional sample is generated using a 20% cement content and a standard non-ionic detergent plasticizer at 4 fluid ounces per hundred weight of cement equivalent. The

samples are cured at 135 degrees Fahrenheit and 95% relative humidity for 16 hours. At 28 days the samples are then subjected to durability testing according to ASTM 1262 in both fresh water and saline. The samples are also subjected to weatherometer testing for accelerated efflorescence formation determination and are rated at 100 cycles. The samples are rated on a scale ranging from zero (0) to 5.0, the "0" being "no efflorescence" and "5" being complete surface coverage with deposits; the data is displayed in the Figure I. Figure 2 represents the effects for each of those categories in varying percentages thereof versus # of cycles of freeze-freeze-thaw via ASTM C1262 Saline Testing, shown in chart graph II, the inventive polymer blend/ECA combination exhibiting marked superior excellent freeze/freeze-thaw durability. Figure 3 illustrates the fresh water testing/ASTM C1262 Fresh Water Testing, and represents the effects for each of those categories in varying percentages thereof versus # of cycles of freeze-freeze-thaw. The inventive polymer blend/ECA combination continued to exhibit marked superior excellent freeze-thaw durability.

Example 2: For the same categories as aforementioned example, comparing compressive strength (as psi) versus different temperatures in a series of different comparisons, Figure 4 likewise exhibits marked superior performance, as regards compressive strength for each comparison. Figure 5 likewise exhibits marked superior performance in permeability, as regards centimeter(s) (cm) per hour for each comparison.

Example 3: For the same categories as aforementioned Example 1, but here on a full scale basis for a production series of units manufactured in an Allen Block Segmental Retaining Wall style, the illustrated results of Figures 6, 7 and 8 confirm tests comparable to Example 1 and Figures 1 through 3, confirming marked superiority in all categories.

Example 4: For the same categories as aforementioned Example 1 (and foregoing Figures 1 through 3), identical tests of Example 4 as illustrated in Figures 9 through 11 comparing permeability coefficient (cm/psi) versus different temperatures in a series of different comparisons, Figure IV for concrete pavingstone likewise exhibits marked superior performance of the additive and concrete pavingstone embodiment.

Example 5: For the embodiment of concrete roof tile utilizing 1125 grams of solely sand as aggregate, utilizing (3% by weight of cement) 11.25 grams, and differing from Example 1, adding 150 grams of water, after mixing, followed by adding 150 grams of water (water-cement ratio of 0.40). The thereafter 2.50 grams of ECA added represents 35% by weight and 65% by weight of the polymer-ECA mix thereof. After the sample thereafter was mixed for an additional 90 seconds, 375 grams of the mix is placed in a steel block mold and pressed with a hydraulic press to 1000 psi. This sample procedure was repeated a total of 4 times. The entire procedure was repeated in a control having no admixture and likewise there was prepared a sample containing a

pure calcium stearate ECA. An additional sample was generated using no integral admixture but applying a surface acrylic latex surface sealer to both wet and fully cured series of samples. Otherwise, this procedure was the same as that of Example 1. For the same categories as aforementioned examples, as illustrated here in Figures 12 through 14, the inventive combination likewise again exhibits marked superior performance in all categories.

Example 6: For the same categories as aforementioned examples, Example 6 for an embodiment of concrete masonry unit, utilizing the same stone and sand aggregate as Example 1, the procedure and amounts were the same as for preceding Example 1. Utilizing the same tests as for Example 1, the results reflected in corresponding Figures 15 through 17 likewise exhibits marked superior performance for the present invention in all categories.

Example 7: For the same categories as aforementioned examples, in testing a ready mix concrete or pressed concrete material, the cement added was the normal type 1, and the iron oxide pigment added was black iron oxide still at 3.0% based on the weight of cement; and after the blending thereof, water as added at 100 grams of water, at the same water-to-cement ratio of 0.40. The thereafter added efflorescence control agent (ECA) was 2.50 grams (25 ounces per hundred weight of cement) was employed -- representing 35% by weight and the polymer blend represents 65%. The polymer blend included 60% styrene butadiene, 25 UV stabilized acrylic latex, and 15% polyepoxy. The sample was mixed for an additional 90 seconds and then 375 grams of the mix was placed into a steel mold and given a quick trowel finish. This procedure was repeated a total of four times. The entire procedure was repeated in a control having no admixture, and thereafter again in an additional sample containing a pure calcium stearate ECA. An additional sample was generated using a momomerically available calcium stearate based water resistance admixture. The samples were cured at room temperature and humidity overnight. At 28 days, the samples were then subjected to testing as in Example 1. Otherwise, the procedure hereinabove corresponded to (the same as that of) Example 1. The tests as illustrated in Figures 18 through 20, for all categories tested, likewise exhibited marked superior performance for the present invention, as regards centimeter(s) (cm) per hour for each comparison.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. An anti efflorescence cementitious additive comprising in combination chemically different compounds a) and b), compound a) including at least one particulated polymer having particle sizes of about 0.01 angstroms to about 10,000 angstroms, and
5 compound b) including at-least one hydrophobic compound.
2. The additive of claim 1, wherein said particulated polymer ranges in weight from about 25 percent to about 50 percent of combined compounds a) and b).
3. The additive of claim 2, wherein said particulated polymer comprises polyepoxide in a major amount and in which said particles range in size from about 0.05
10 angstroms to about 1500 angstroms.
4. The additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises styrene butadiene.
5. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyvinylacetate.
- 15 6. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.
7. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyacrylic ester.
8. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises
20 polyvinylidene.
9. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises chloride-vinyl chloride.
10. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyethylene-vinyl acetate.
- 25 11. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyepoxide.
12. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyurethane.
13. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises
30 acrylic latex.
14. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises calcium stearate.
15. The additive of claim 3, in which said particulated polymer comprises additionally a copolymer.
- 35 16. The additive of claim 15, in which said particulated polymer additionally comprises polyvinyl acetate.
17. The additive of claim 15, in which said particulated polymer additionally comprises polyethylene-vinyl acetate.



18. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer additionally comprises styrene butadiene.

19. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyvinyl acetate.

5 20. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.

21. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyacrylic ester.

10 22. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyvinylidene.

23. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises chloride-vinyl chloride.

24. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyethylene-vinyl acetate.

15 25. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyepoxide.

26. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyurethane.

20 27. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises acrylic latex.

28. The additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises calcium stearate.

29. The additive of claim 1, further comprising a stone substrate.

25 30. The additive of claim 29, in which said stone substrate comprises sand as a predominate and major portion thereof.

31. The additive of claim 30, further comprising an oil in an amount sufficient to impart water-barrier properties and improved durability against repetitious heat and thaw temperature changes.

30 32. The additive of claim 29, in which said stone substrate comprises concrete pavement.

33. The additive of claim 29, in which said stone substrate component comprises crushed stone of sizes substantially larger than sand, as a predominate and major portion thereof.

34. The additive of claim 33, further comprising a tar binder.

35 35. The additive of claim 34, in which said tar binder comprises at least a major proportion of a natural-occurring tar.

36. The additive of claim 34, in which said tar binder comprises at least a major proportion of a synthetic tar.



37. An article comprising the additive of claim 29, and paper layers adhered together by a tar binder.

38. A ready-mix anti-efflorescence composition comprising the additive of claim 34 and a macadam in a tar-set state.

5 39. A ready-mix anti-efflorescence composition comprising the additive of claim 34 and a cementitious ingredient in a water-set state.

40. A ready-mix anti-efflorescence composition comprising the additive of claim 30 and a cementitious ingredient in a water-set state.

41. A method of making the additive of claim 1, comprising admixing said 10 compound b) with said compound a).

42. The additive of claim 1, in which said compound b) comprises a blend of calcium stearate, zinc stearate, and aluminium stearate.

43. The additive of claim 42, wherein said blend further comprises at least one of a dispersant, a plasticizer, a lubricant, a salt scavenger, or a viscosity modifier.

15 44. The additive of claim 1, in which said at least one particulated polymer comprises a polymer blend of styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene latex-rubber and is present in an amount sufficient to impart improved durability.

45. The additive of claim 43, in which said lubricant comprises an effective lubricating amount of cocomide diethyl amine.

20 46. The additive of claim 43, in which said plasticizer comprises an effective plasticizing amount of lignon sulfonate.

47. The additive of claim 44, in which said dispersant comprises an effective dispersing amount of sodium polyacrylate.

25 48. The additive of claim 44, in which said salt scavenger comprises an effective salt scavenging amount of barium carbonate.

49. The additive of claim 43, in which said viscosity modifier comprises and effective viscosity-modifying amount of carageenan pre-blended in ethylene glycol.

50. The additive of claim 44, further comprising a biological control agent.

30 51. An anti-efflorescence cementitious composition comprising a cementitious material and the additive of claim 1, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyurethane and is present in an effective amount sufficient to impart improved durability against degradation.

52. The additive of claim 1, additionally including: a stone substrate comprising sand as a predominate and major portion thereof; 2) a dispersant; 3) a 35 plasticizer, 4) a lubricant, 5) a salt scavenger, and 6) a viscosity modifier.

53. The additive of claim 3, additionally including: a stone substrate comprising sand as a predominate and major portion thereof; 2) a dispersant; 3) a plasticizer, 4) a lubricant, 5) a salt scavenger, and 6) a viscosity modifier.



54. The additive of claim 46, additionally including: a stone substrate comprising sand as a predominate and major portion thereof; 2) a dispersant; 3) a plasticizer, 4) a lubricant, 5) a salt scavenger, and 6) a viscosity modifier.

55. A method of making the additive of claim 43, comprising in combination,
5 the steps of:

- 1) first admixing compound b) a lubricant, a salt scavenger, and a viscosity modifier, the first-admixing including critically maintaining temperature of the admixture within a range of from about 50 degrees Fahrenheit to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, to form a first admixture; and
- 10 2) second admixing compound a) with said first admixture, to form a second admixture, said second-admixing including intermittently adding and blending small increment amounts of said compound a) to said first admixture wherein the additive contains compound a) in an amount of about 5 to about 95 weight percent of said first admixture.

15 56. The method of claim 55, in which said temperature is maintained within a range of from about 95 degrees Fahrenheit to about 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

57. The method of claim 56, in which said amount of component a) ranges from about 50% to about 75% by weight of said first admixture.

58. The method of claim 55, in which said amount of component a) ranges
20 from about 50% to about 75% by weight of said first admixture.

59. The method of claim 56, in which said compound a) comprises a polymer blend of styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene latex rubber and is present in amounts sufficient for the blend to impart improved durability against heat and thaw deterioration.

25 60. The method of claim 57, in which said compound a) comprises a polymer blend of styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene latex rubber, each polymer of the blend being present in amounts sufficient for the polymer blend to impart improved durability against heat and thaw deterioration.

61. The method of claim 57, in which said compound a) comprises a
30 polymer blend of styrene butadiene, polyepoxide, and acrylonitrile-butadiene latex-rubber, and is present in an amount sufficient for the polymer blend to impart improved durability against reptitious heat and thaw conditions.

62. An anti-efflorescence composition comprising additive of claim 1, 2) a
35 particulated stone substrate, 3) at least one of particulated alumina, lime, iron oxide or magnesia.

63. A method of making a cementitious composition comprising in combination, the steps of sufficiently admixing the additive of claim 1 with a particulated



cement in an amount sufficient for the additive composition to be present in an amount between about 2 percent and about 20 percent on a weight percentage basis.

64. A method of making a cementitious composition comprising in combination, the steps of sufficiently admixing the additive of claim 3 with a particulated cement in an amount sufficient for the additive composition to be present in an amount between about 2 percent and about 20 percent on a weight percentage basis.

65. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polycarbonate.

66. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyester.

67. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polymethylmethacrylate.

68. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyoxyethylidene.

69. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyethylene.

70. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polypropylene.

71. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polystyrene.

72. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyurethane.

73. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyepoxide.

74. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyvinylacetate.

75. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 1, in which said compound a) is durable at temperatures within a range of from about 75 degrees Fahrenheit to about 800 degrees Fahrenheit.

76. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 73, in which said compound a) is alkaline-stable.

77. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 1, in which said compound a) is insoluble in a media having a pH including and ranging from neutral through acidic.

78. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 77, in which said compound a) is insoluble in a media having a pH including and ranging from neutral through acidic.

79. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 78, in which said compound a) is substantially stable against degradation when exposed to ultraviolet exposure ranging upwardly through at-least 100 cycles of a D65 light source of a weatherometer.



80. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 1, in which said compound a) is substantially stable against degradation when exposed to ultraviolet exposure ranging upwardly through at least 100 cycles of a D65 light source of a weatherometer.

81. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 79, in which said particulated
5 polymer ranges in weight from about 25 percent to about 50 percent, and in which said particles range in size within a range of from about 0.05 angstroms to about 1500 angstroms.

82. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 79, in which said compound(s) b) range(s) in weight from about 5 percent to about 75 percent by weight of total anti-
10 efflorescence additive.

83. The anti-efflorescence additive of claim 79, wherein said compound(s) b) is present in an amount ranging in weight from about 25 percent to about 50 percent by weight of total anti-efflorescence additive.

84. The additive of claim 53, in which said compound(s) b) range(s) in
15 weight from about 1 percent to about 40 percent by weight of total additive.

85. The additive of claim 53, in which said compound(s) b) range(s) in weight from about 5 percent to about 10 percent by weight of total additive.

86. A cementitious additive composition for reducing efflorescence and improving durability of cementitious composition comprising (a) about 5 to about 75
20 weight percent of at least one particulate polymer compound selected from the group consisting of polyepoxide, styrene butadiene, polyvinyl acetate, acrylonitrile-butadiene latex rubber, polyacrylic ester, polyvinylidene, chloride-vinyl chloride, polyethylene-vinyl acetate, acrylic latex, calcium stearate, ethylene-vinyl acetate, polyacrylic ester, polyurethane, and acrylic latex, and

25 b) at least one hydrophobic compound wherein the particulated polymer has a size ranging from about 0.01 angstroms to about 10,000 angstroms.

87. The additive of claim 86, wherein the polymer comprises polyepoxide having a size of about 0.05 angstroms to about 1500 angstroms.

88. The additive of claim 1, further comprising sand.

30 89. The additive of claim 2, in which said particulated polymer comprises polyterephthalate.

90. The additive of claim 1, further comprising oil in an amount sufficient to impart water-barrier properties to the additive.

35 91. A method of making the additives composition of claim 86, comprising admixing compound a) and compound b).

92. The additive according to claim 86, wherein the hydrophobic compound comprises a blend of calcium stearate, zinc stearate and aluminum stearate.



93. The additive according to claim 91, wherein the hydrophobic blend further comprises at least one of a dispersant, a plasticizer, a lubricant, a salt scavenger and a viscosity modifier.

94. The composition according to claim 86 further comprising sand, a
5 dispersant, a plasticizer, a lubricant, a salt scavenger and a viscosity modifier.

95. An anti efflorescence cementitious additive substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the examples.

96. An additive composition for reducing efflorescence substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the examples.

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Dated 14 January 1999

William W. Supplee

**Patent Attorneys for the Applicant/Nominated Person
SPRUSON & FERGUSON**



FIG.1

Example 1 - WEATHEROMETER DATA (WD) AT 100 CYCLES

	<u>WD-RATING</u>
Control unit unit (cement alone)	5 (poor)
Calcium stearate-containing (alone) unit	1 (good)
20% cement with plasticizer	4 (poor/unsatisfactory)
Polymer blend+ECA unit	0 (excellent)

FIG.6

Example 3 - WEATHEROMETER DATA (WD) AT 100 CYCLES

	<u>WD-RATING</u>
Control unit unit (cement alone)	5 (poor)
Calcium Stearate-containing (alone) unit	1 (good)
20% cement with plasticizer	4 (poor/unsatisfactory)
Polymer blend+ECA unit	0 (excellent)

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ASTM C1262 Saline Testing (Example 1)

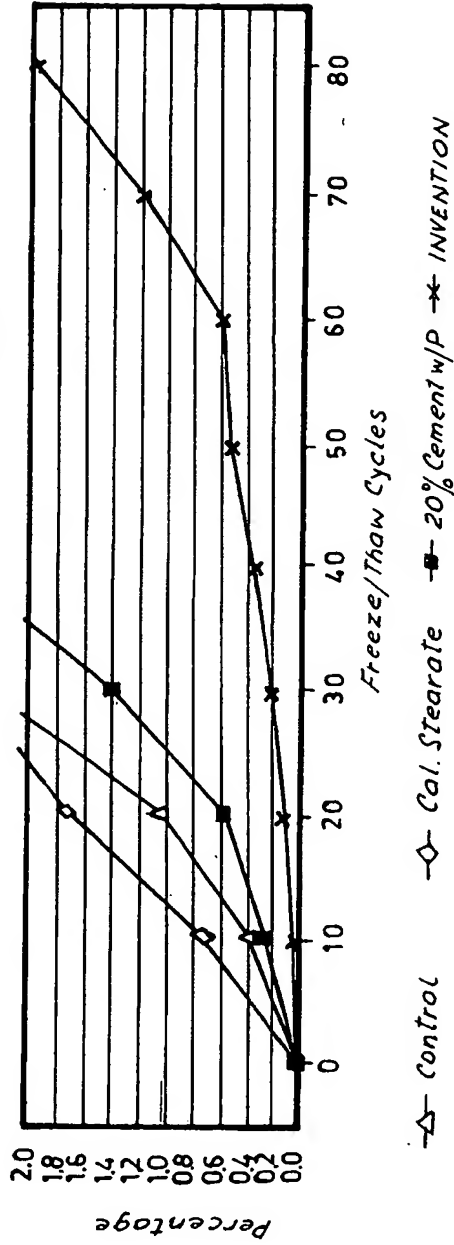


FIG.2

ASTM C1262 Fresh Water Testing (Example 1)

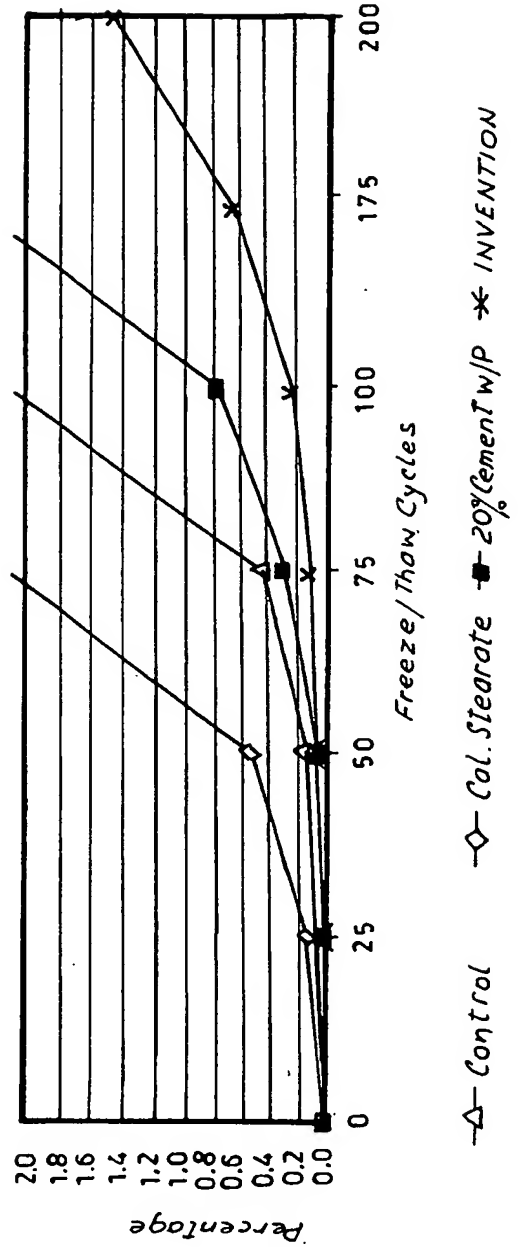


FIG.3

3/10

FIG. 4

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH
VS. TEMPERATURES
(Example 2)

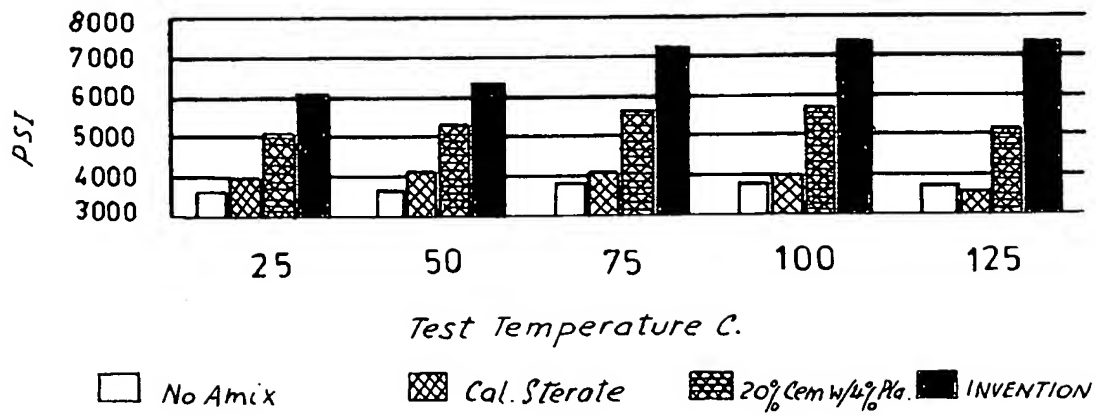
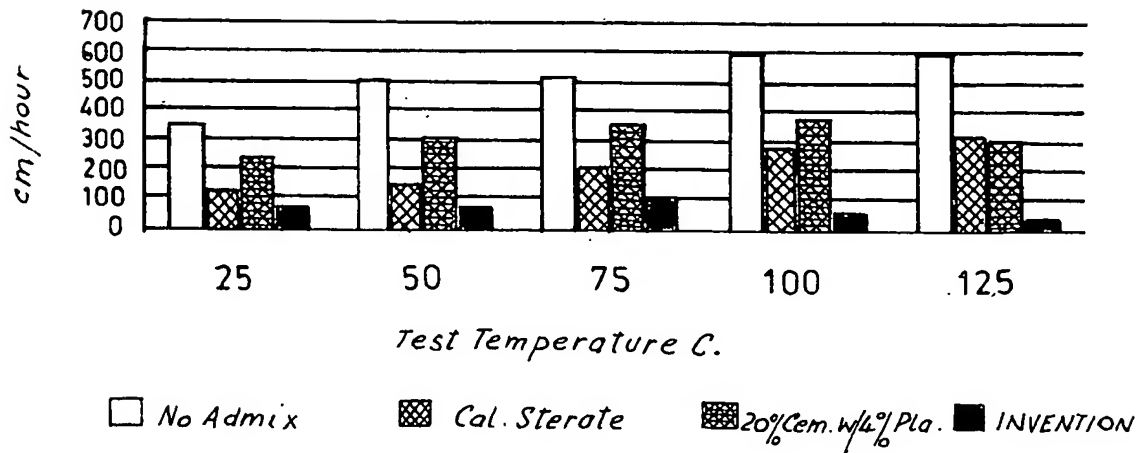


FIG. 5

PERMEABILITY COEFFICIENT
(Example 2)



4/10

FIG. 7

Cycles To Failure per C 1262
(Example 3)
Lab vs. Full Scale

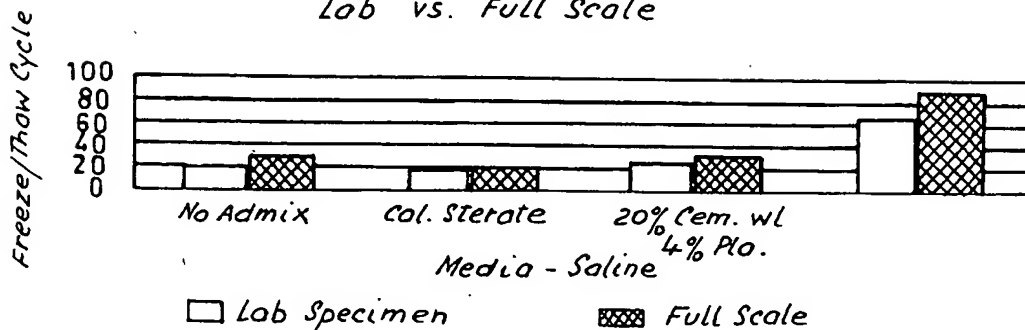
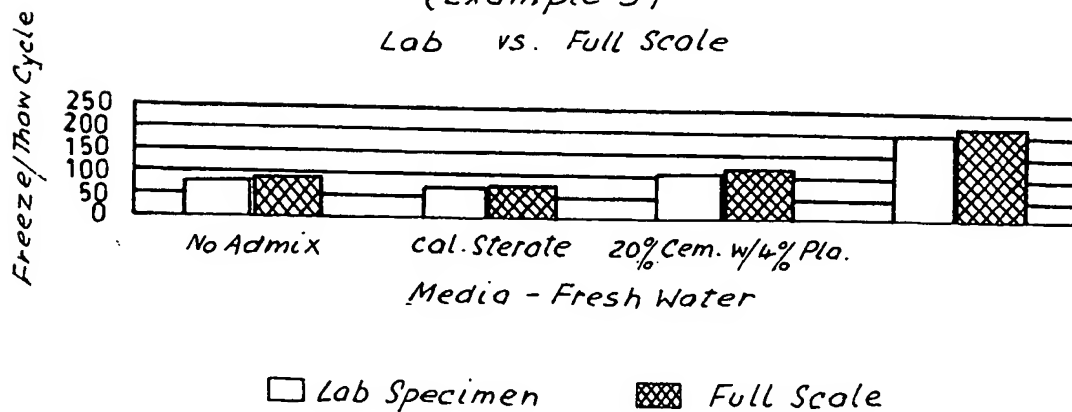


FIG. 8

Cycles To Failure per C 1262
(Example 3)
Lab vs. Full Scale



5/10

FIG. 9

Example 4 - WEATHEROMETER DATA (WD) AT 100 CYCLES

	<u>WD - RATING</u>
Control unit unit (cement alone)	5 (poor)
Calcium stearate-containing (alone) unit	1 (good)
20% cement with plasticizer	4 (poor/unsatisfactory)
Polymer blend+ECA unit	0 (excellent)

FIG. 12

Example 5 - WEATHEROMETER DATA (WD) AT 100 CYCLES

	<u>WD - RATING</u>
Control unit unit (cement alone)	5 (poor)
Calcium stearate-containing (alone) unit	1 (good)
20% cement with plasticizer	4 (poor/unsatisfactory)
Polymer blend+ECA unit	0 (excellent)

FIG.10

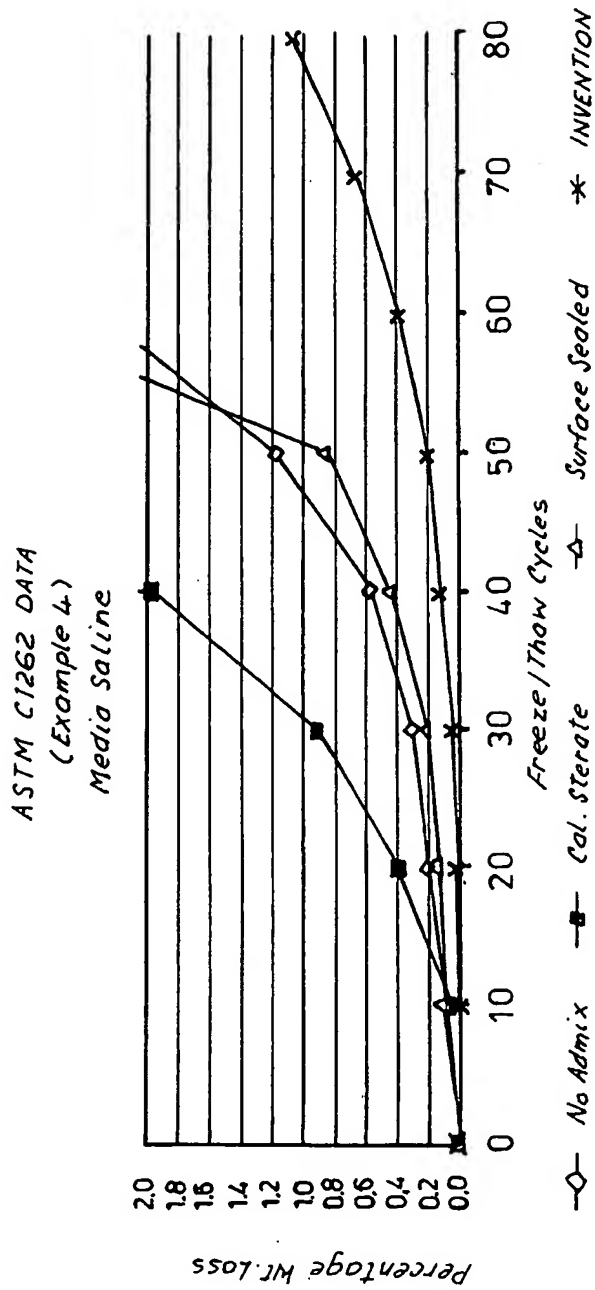


FIG.11



7/10

FIG. 13

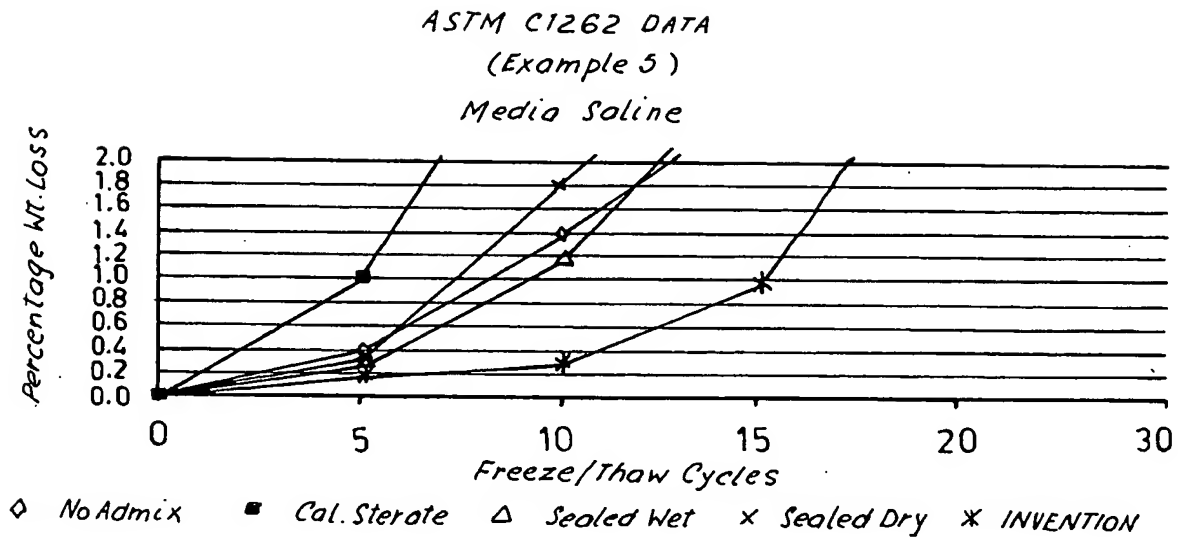
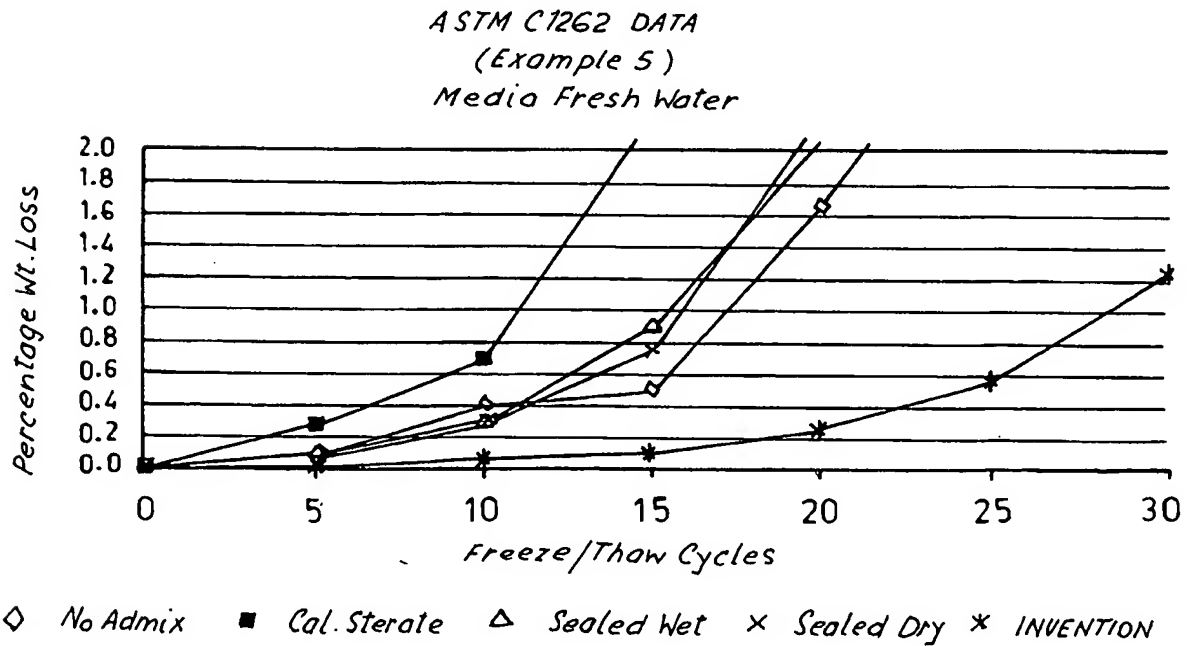


FIG. 14



8/10

FIG.15

Example 6 - WEATHEROMETER DATA (WD) AT 100 CYCLES

	<u>WD - RATING</u>
<i>Control unit unit (cement alone)</i>	<i>5 (poor)</i>
<i>Calcium stearate-containing (alone) unit</i>	<i>1 (good)</i>
<i>20% cement with plasticizer</i>	<i>4 (poor/unsatisfactory)</i>
<i>Polymer blend+ECA unit</i>	<i>0 (Excellent)</i>

FIG.18

Example 7 - WEATHEROMETER DATA (WD) AT 100 CYCLES

	<u>WD - RATING</u>
<i>Control unit unit (cement alone)</i>	<i>5 (poor)</i>
<i>Calcium stearate-containing (alone) unit</i>	<i>1 (good)</i>
<i>20% cement with plasticizer</i>	<i>4 (poor/unsatisfactory)</i>
<i>Polymer blend+ECA unit</i>	<i>0 (Excellent)</i>

9/10

FIG.16

ASTM C1262 DATA
(Example 6)
Media Saline

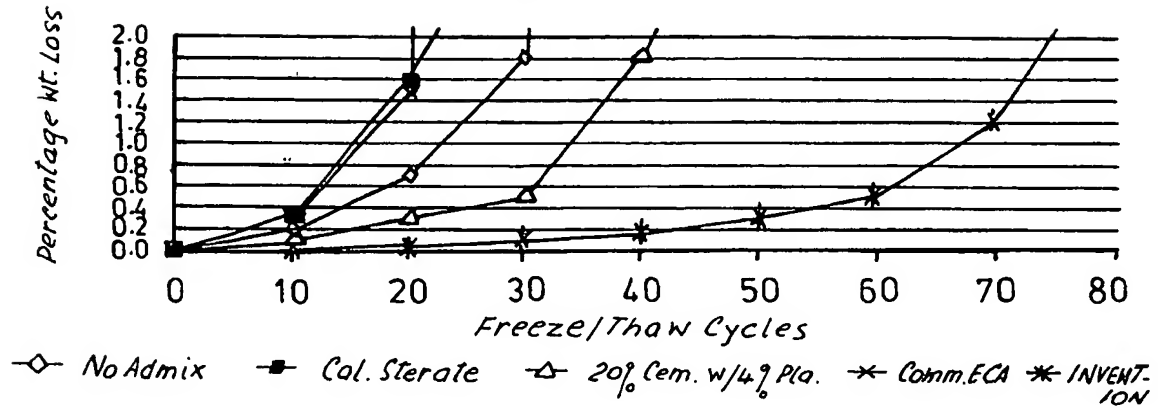
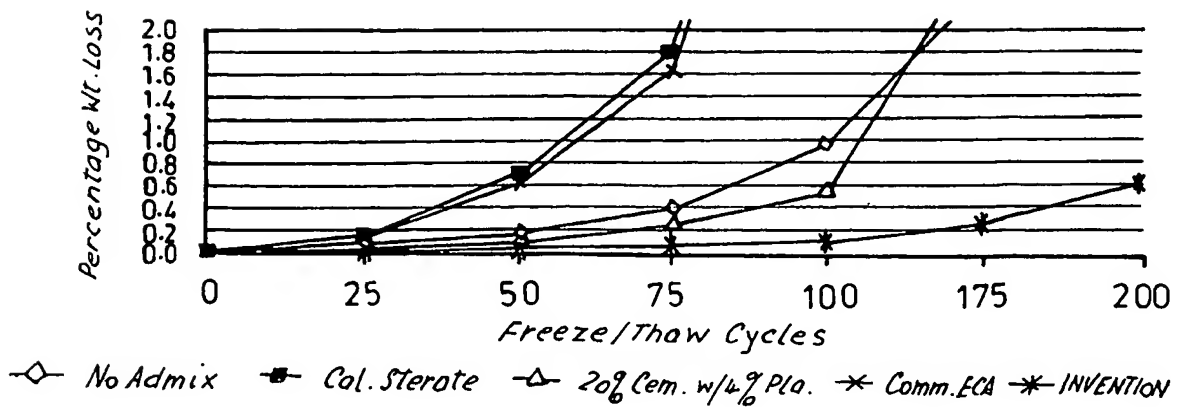


FIG.17

ASTM C1262 DATA
(Example 6)
Media Fresh Water



10/10

FIG. 19

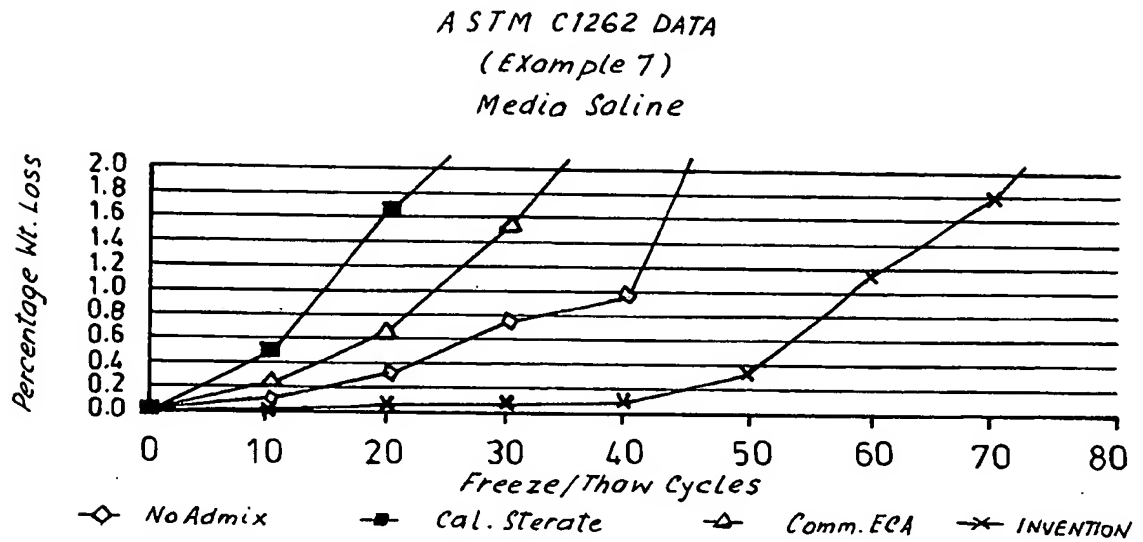


FIG. 20

